PEN SKETCHES

Veteran Legion, Philadelphia.

CAPT. HORATIO B. HACKETT.

Encampment No. 2, Union Veteran Legion, are

the written records of many of those whose

service on land and sea has not been recognized

shoulderstraps, and yet these men, filling sub-

ordinate positions in the rank or file, contrib-

defense of the Union, when he was mustered in

30, 1861. At Fair Oaks, Va., June 1, 1862, the

first action in which his regiment was engaged,

Comrade Hackett shouldered a musket, went

into the ranks as a private soldier, and so con-

tinued during all the severe engagements of the

Peninsular campaign, until the regiment reached

Alexandria, Va., when, after a few days' illness,

able to muster for duty at Fredericksburg, Va.,

shortly thereafter ordered by Gen. Hooker

that terrible conflict at Fredericksburg, Va., in

assisting in having the position of the 61st N.

Y., which had been flanked, occupied by his

regiment. At a severe engagement at Boydton

plank road, March 31, 1865, the scabbard of the

sword of Comrade Hackett was cut in two. At

Farmville, April 7, 1865, he was captured by

the enemy, and returned to his command upon

the surrender of Lee at Appomattox Court-

Comrade Hackett after the close of the war

became interested in the militia of Pennsyl-

vania, and was Captain of Co. G, then of Co. H.

when he became a comrade of P. R. Schuyler

Post, No. 51, G.A.R., and there organized a

Wm. McCandless, in June, 1882, it was selected

as the guard of honor, mustering 56 men.

zation, and is one of its most valued comrades.

Customs at the Custom-house in Philadelphia,

and is at present State Appraiser in the office

of the Register of Wills at Philadelphia, a posi-

considerable ability to properly fill. In all the

positions in life that Comrade Hackett has

of being most efficient in the discharge of what-

ever duty he was assigned.

feeling of a soldier at that time:

filled his superiors have given him the credit

From a short sketch in the Philadelphia

Daily News in relation to the services of the 81st

regiment at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864, I copy

Who that was present does not feel his blood

warm and every nerve thrill as he recalls the bril-

liancy of that action. How fresh in memory the

dreary, midnight march through the failing rain.

Too weary to talk much we paced like specters

comrade who fell by our side yesterday, and then

But scarcely had our eyes grown heavy in slum-

Quietly we are told that we are close to the enemy.

te is sound asleep and unaware of our approach,

We are to prepare for a grand bayonet charge. No

man is to shout or chegr until we strike the enemy's

line, and then cheer and yell with might and main,

Along the line as far as the eye can see in the early

dawn the boys are getting ready, ridding them-

the blood trickles like ice water in our veins. But

And now we are ready, eager for the word "For-

ward!" It comes, and with a deafening cheer the

line of bayonets bounds on. Who thought of the order not to cheer? No one. We doubt the possibility of a successful charge without a cheer. At any rate our line of battle cheered justily as it swept

through forest, swamp and stream, on, on upon the

foe. The first line of earthworks is taken with a

rush, the amazed Johanies presenting a comical

"What's up, now?

round for a few hours of refreshing sleep?

ber when we were aroused.

his life.-COMRADE.

only sure specific for blood disorders.

tion of great responsibility and one requiring

Comrade Hackett has occupied the position

to his duty as a drummer.

of the war, July 8, 1865.

that awful struggle.

house.

Embraced within the covers of the register of

II. Meade to Sedgwick :
"It is not improbable be [the enemy] will reach that place Gettysburg before the command under May tien Reynolds (Pirst and Eleventh Corps), now on the way can arrive there. Should such be the case, and Gen. Reynolds find himself in the presonce of a superior force, he is instructed to hold the enemy in check, and fall slowly back. If he is able to do this, the line indicated in the circular of today will be occupied to-night."
12. Meade to French;

"In the event of our being compelled to with-draw or retire before the enemy you will be in readiness to throw your command by rail or march, as may be most speedy, into the defenses of Wash-

13. Meade corrects the Pipe Creek order so far as it relates to route of withdrawal of the corps at Emmittsburg, 14. At 12:30 p. m. Meade writes Hancock:

"In view of the possible failure of Reynolds to receive the order to withdraw his command by the rome through Taneytown, * * * proceed with your troops out on the direct road to Gettysburg from Tancytown. When you find that Reynolds is covering that road instead of withdrawing by Emmittsburg, (which it is feared he may do,) you will withdraw to Friselburg, as directed in the circular issued this morning." (See No. 13, ante.) INTERENCES.

(d) Meade was well aware of the locality of the Third Corps.

(e) He expected Reynolds if attacked to fall back but was in doubt whether Reynolds had received the Pipe Creek circular. (See No. 14, ante.) (f) Meade was taking all proper precaution in case of any reverse to his army. (See No. 12, ante.)
Now, at 10:30 p. m. of June 30 Buford at Gettysburg was able to correctly locate the Confederate ermy. I have found the scott who brought the news into that evening on which this 10:30 dispatch

Until II p. m. that night Howard and Reynolds were at Marsh Run studying maps, etc. (See Atlantic Monthly, July, 1876, p. 52.) Soon after this Buford appears at Marsh Run, and holds conference with Reynolds. Buford returns to Gettysburg with one of Rer-

This staff officer reports to Reynolds "very early in morning of July I" with the latest news, Quite early on July I, before any of the First Corps bracch, Buford again appears at Marsh Run, and says to Reynolds, "I've run on a couple of regiments in woods near Gettysburg; lend me some troops to feel them." Reynolds forwards this news to Meade, and the First Corps murch for Gettysburg. How the rest of the First Corps may have traveled

his staff, and many of his division were eating Now, here are Buford and Reynolds in close and frequent conference. Buford in full and correct knowledge of the locality of the enemy. How in the face of his 10:30 disputch could Buford a few hours inter speak of "a couple of regiments," etc.

Mende was using Reynolds as a mask to cover the Pipe Creek movement. (See Hancock's testimony, p. 401.) Until Bleade heard of Reynolds's death, (mean of July 1), Meade was expecting Reynolds to fall back if attacked. (See 14 and 14, ante.) Did the death of Reynolds upset these plans? Who is responsible for the stand made on Sor Ridge? Had Buford and Reynolds concluded to

force the fight there at all bagards? See Wadsworth's testimony, p. 413. 'It was a matter of momentary consultation between Gen. Reynolds and myself whether we Meade had doubts whether Reynolds had received

the Pape Creek circular. (See No. 14, ante.) Did er get that circular? The general belief is he did not receive it. At 11:20 a. m. July 1 Meade receives Reynolds's missage from Gettysburg (the Aid quotes from his dinry); at 12:30 Meade orders the Second Corps out (see No. 14, ante), and at 1:30 Meade, having heard of Reynolds's death, orders Hancock to the front, and (see Meade's testimony, pp. 330, 231) about 6 or 7 o'clock p. m., having heard from Hancock, the Pipe Creek movement is aband med and the Army

of the Potomne murch on Gettysburg.

15, Sickles to Howard, 2:15 p. m.:
"I have at this moment received a communication from an officer of your staff, and also two written communications dated at 1 and 1:30 p. m. I shall more to Gettysburg immediately." 16. Sickles to Meade, 3:15 p. m.:

"A staff officer from Howard and a communica flon dated Gettysburg 1:30 has just reached me. Howard requests me to support him, and I shall smove immediately. 17. Sickles to Mende, 3:25 p. m.:

"I shall tenve a brigade and a battery on the

hights beyond Emmittsburg toward Fairfield, and another to the left and rear of Emmittsburg. These have orders, if unable to hold Emmittsburg, to fall

18. Sickles to Birney, 5:30 p. m.;
"Move your division to Gettysburg immediately and report to Gen. Howard." Mende to Sickles, 4:40 p. m.: "Have just learned that Howard has ordered you

from Enunitisburg to Gettysburg; * * * do not wish the approaches through Emmittsburg unguarded, as they cover our left and rear. Hold on until you shall hear from Gen, Hancock, leaving a division at Emmittsburg, as it is a point not to be abundanced except in an extremity. 29. Mende to Hancock and Doubleday, 6 p. m .: 'Say to him [Sloeum], I thought it prudent to

leave a division of the Third Corps at Emmittsburg. It can be ordered up to-night if necessary," Meade to Sedgwick, 7 p. in.: "The present prespect is that our general en-gagement must be there" [Cettysburg].

22. Meade to commanding officer at Emmitts-"Directs that the division of Gen. Sickles's Corps ordered to remain at Emmittsburg move up and join their corps on the field of Gettysburg." 28, Sickles to Mende, 9:30 p. m.;

"Our left and rear is not sufficiently guarded, * This is a good battleffeld." This 9:30 message of Sickles is of same tenor as ment be received my orders at Wheeling to move one sent by Hancock at 5:25: "It is a position, however, easily turned." (Rop. Com. Cond. War, p. 337) INFERENCES.

(g) Sickles moved from Emmittsburg on his own responsibility and without delay. (b) Meade was loth to let Sickles go, but on finding some troops had been left at Emmittsburg. ade fully indursed Sickles. (Sickles really had nutterpated Meade's order.) (Sec 17, 18, and com-

(k) On the evening of July I Meade was twice potified that the left of his line was weak. (See 23 ante, and Hancock's testimony, p. 405; also Haneocic's message, p. 207.)

plate any serious engagement of First and Eleventh Corps; that the Third Corps was operating under direct and positive instructions from Gen. Meade; that the Third Corps commander was guilty of no delay or postponement on July I in country necessity to the Union forces.

Chis position in volved the protection vance of his orders; and that even before Gen entle's arrival at Gettysburg he had been twice notified that the left of his line would need special

tion, James Braik, Lute 12th Mass., Second Brigade, Second Division, First Corps, Army of the Peternac, An Entirely Presh Start.

[Biddeford (Me.) Times.]

A Saco man who was addicaed to strong drink had worn his wife's patience entirely out, and the much abused woman finally de eided to apply for a divorce. Her husband, who could but acquissee in the justice of the docision, and perhaps wisning to begin his corver as a single man with a reputation for amiability, hired a team to carry her to Alfred find hunted up a friend to give the needed testimony to his bad character as a husband. The divorce was decreed and with a bill in her pocket the lady came down the stairs to meet per ex-husband, who had waited on the doorstep so as to improve the first opportunity to try again to pop the question. So much devotion | Brig. Gen. Kelley, U. S. A., Romney, Va.: won the lady's heart and she at once agreed to Your late movement upon and signal victory at halfa dozen years ago, and the pair are yet enjoying the felicity of their second honeymoon.

> A Pleasant Incident. [Oakland (Cal.) Engineer.]

A pleasant incident occurred during the late Encomponent of the G.A.R. Twenty-five years this city, was marching with his regiment through the town of Marietta, O., en route for Virginia, the company to which he belonged was fed by his sister, during the halt in that lady, a lapse of 25 years occurring between the The only two residents of Marietta who were | did on the 10th of January, 1862. present in California during the Eucampment,

> Shrewd Boy. [Pittsburg Dupatch.]

A jar of preserves had effected a very myslerious disappearance during the night, and the fact was mentioned at the breakfast table next morning. Denials of guilt came from every side, but it was noticed that one particular youngster was silent. "And what have you to say, Georgie," finally

said his aunt, turning toward him. And then very honestly and solemnly came the response: "My pa don't allow me to talk at the table?"

Blowing Up Bell Gate has been a laborious and costly work, but the inevitable disease. They must be cleared away lieve Brig.-Gen. B. L. Roberts, commanding a excited. or physical wreck will follow. Keep the liver division, with headquarters at Clarksburg, West here for! Go on quicker 'n lightning, and in order, and the pure blood courses through Va. the body, conveying health, strength, and rife; Pierce's "Golden Medical IV-

Sketch of a Loyal Virginian's Distinguished Services.

Comrades who served in the Army of West Virginia during the late war will learn with regret that the Senate bill granting Gen. B. F. Kelley a pension of \$100 per month for eminent services and disabilities incurred by wounds failed in the House, notwithstanding the Pensions Committee reported the bill favorably. The following is a brief history of his military services, which was filed in the Senate:

Gen. B. F. Kelley, of West Virginia, raised the first regiment of loyal troops south of Mason and Dixon's line during the late war. He was commissioned Colonel of the regiment May 25, 1861, and mustered into the service of the United States by order of Gen, George B. Mc-Clellan, then commanding the Department of the Ohio. Col. Kelley was directed to assume command of all the troops then in Virginia and all other troops that had been ordered to report to him.

On May 27, 1861, Col. Kelley left Wheeling with his regiment for Grafton, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, followed the next day by



the 16th Ohio and the 9th Ind. Grafton at that time was held by a Confederate force in command of Col. Porterfield. On June 1, 1861, Kelley's forces reached Grafton and occupied the place, Col. Porterfield having retreated to Philippi on the approach of the Union forces. Philippi, marching all night through a drenchwould go into the town or take a position in front. Ing rain, and attacked the enemy at 4 o'clock. He decided that we had better take a position in on the morning of the 3d. The enemy were ing rain, and attacked the enemy at 4 o'clock being killed and many captured. A large | the soldiers for the defense of their city: wagons, etc., fell into the hands of the Union forces. Col. Kelley was severely and at first thought to be mortally wounded, having been shot while making the charge through the right breast and the upper part of the lung. As an evidence of the high appreciation of his conduct attention is called to the following telegrams from Gens. McClellan and Morris: CINCINNATI, June 3, 1861.

To Gen. T. A. MORRIS. Say to Col. Kelley that I cannot yet believe it possible that one who has opened his career so brilliantly can be mortally wounded. In the name of the country I thank him for his conduct, which has been the most brilliant episode of the war thus far. If it can cheer him in his last moments, tell him I cannot repair his loss, and that I only regret that I cannot be by his side to thank him in person. God bless him.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN. GRAFTON, June 3, 1861.

I am extremely pleased and greatly gratified at your gullant and soldierly conduct in the expediion which owes its success to your gallant conduct. I feel that your country owes you a deep debt of gratitude for your services on the occasion, and a grateful people cannot but render to you that honor you so richly deserve. T. A. Morres, Brigadier-General.

The following is an extract from Gen. Morris's report:

I am extremely sorry to report that the gallant Col. Kelley, of the 1st Va., whilst leading the attack of his column fell severely wounded by a shot in the breast. The wound, at first supposed to be mortal, I am glad to know will only deprive us of his valuable counsels and assistance for a few weeks, Much of the success of our attack is due to him. His thorough knowledge of the country, his skiil in rendering that knowledge available, his cool and unflinching courage will deprive us for the time of a great support.

Gen. McClellan said in his official report: Col. Keiley, who conducted the movement on Philipi with marked ability and zeal, received a severe wound early in the action, which at the time was supposed to be mortal, but I am now happy to say he is considered out of danger. From the moexhibited in an eminent degree the qualities of an efficient commander, and I take this opportunity of renewing my recommendation for his promotion to the rank of Brigadier-General.

Having the advantage of excellent surgical and medical skill and careful nursing, Col. Kelley gradually recovered from his wound, so that at the end of 60 days he was able to assume the command of the Railroad Division, with headquarters at Grafton, to which Gen. McClellan assigned him when he left Virginia to assume command of the Army of the Potomac. In the Thus it is shown beyond a peradventure that the anovements of July 1, antii moon, as far as they the President a Brigadier-General. It is proper stere controlled by Gen. Mende, did not contem- to remark here that the B. & O. Railroad was the only avenue in all that section by which soldiers and supplies could be quickly transported, and hence to protect it became a matter of mil-

> This position involved the protection of the B. & O. Eailroad from Cumberland, Md., to Wheeling and Parkersburg, Va., and the protection of the loyal people on the border, a duty both operous and difficult, and much of the time attended with personal hazard and privation. On Oct. 22, 1861, he received an order from Gen. Scott to concentrate his forces and attack and capture Romney, W. Va. This order was promptly obeyed by concentrating his forces at New Creek on the B. & O. Rangoad. On the morning of the 27th he moved on Romney, which pince he attacked at 1 p. m. After a sharp engagement be defeated the enemy, capturing many prisoners and a large amount of stores. arms, ammunition, borses, wagons, etc., also one | dake me a seltzer lemonate.' 12-pound and one six-pound gun, with caissons, iorses, ammunition, etc.

The following complimentary telegram was received from the War Department for his succossful action:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1861.

the proposal to try it again. All this happened | Ronney do you great honor in the opinion of the President and of Lieut.-Gen. Scott. You shall be reinforced as soon as practicable. In the meantime, if necessary, call for any troops at Cumberland or | dre' an' six. New Creek. By command. E. D. TOWNSEND, Ass't Adj't-Gen.

Gen. Kelley was now assigned to the command of the Department of Harper's Ferry and ago, in August, 1861, when A. S. Winenester, of Cumberland. He remained at Romney until the 1st of January, 1862, organizing and drilling his troops and thoroughly scouting the country and opening and protecting the B. & O. Ratiroad east of Cumberland. From hard and town. In August, 1886, Mr. Winchester was constant work and exposure his health became waited upon at the headquarters by the same impaired, his wound so painful that he was compelled to ask to be relieved. Gen. F. W. two events. Mr. Winchester and his sister are Lander was ordered to relieve him, which he

At his carnest request Gen. Kelley remained and the incident was made the occasion of a a few days at Cumberland, for the purpose of advising with him in reference to the local geography of the neighboring Counties in Virginia and the contemplated movement of his command. At the expiration of his leave he was ordered to assume his former command, with headquarters at Cumberland, Md. During the Summer his troops were frequently engaged with the enemy whilst scouting the Counties

of Hardy and Hampshire in Virginia. In December, 1862, Gen. Kelley was ordered to assume command of the Pirst Division of the Middle Department, with headquarters at Harper's Ferry. This command embraced all the him by the arm, "you'll make yourself sick troops in the Shenandoah Valley, Va., and in running so on such a hot day. Come on home Maryland west of the Monocacy River, and in- to dinner." volved the protection of the Chesapeake & Ohio end justifies the effort. Obstructions in any Canal and the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad east important channel mean desaster. Obstruct of Cumberland. Here he remained until the here, and I want to go and --tions in the organs of the human body bring 1st of July, 1863, when he was ordered to re-

Shortly after this the Department of West | making frantic efforts to keep from getting steplet it become disordered, and the channels are Virginia was organized, and Gen. Kelley was pod on by his parent tearing wildly behind. clogged with impurities, which result in dis- assigned to the command. This command incase and death. No other medicine equals Dr. volved a long border line, reaching from the or act. Monocacy River in Maryland to the Big Sandy | G. A. R. Catalogue. ing upon the liver and purifying the bloot. River, the Kentucky line, as well as the pro-

tection of the entire line of the B. & O. Rail-

During the whole time he commanded the Department of West Virginia his troops were almost constantly engaged in offensive or defensive operations. When Gen. Lee's army crossed the Potomac in 1863 and invaded Maryland and Pennsylvania, Gen. Kelley was ordered to concentrate all his forces and move to a point as near Hagerstown, Md., as would be judicious. He accordingly took position in | in the wearing of the eagle or star upon their the mountain pass of Fair View, immediately west of Clear Spring. This was a few miles in rear of Lee's line of battle, extending as it did from Hagerstown to Falling Waters on the Potomac. His orders were to attack Gen. Lee's hard-fought field, to create records for their rear as soon as he heard Gen. Meade's guns in | Colonels and Generals that whiten many a page front; but Gen. Meade delayed his attack too long and Gen. Lee's army recrossed the Poto- the subject of his sketch one whom he has personmac. Gen. Kelley then moved back to Cherry Run, crossed the Potomac, and after harassing the rear and right flank of Lee's retreating army, returned his troops to their former position. The following is an extract from the re- late war. port of Gen. Halleck ;

The operations of our troops in West Virginia are referred to here as being intimately connected with the Army of the Potomac. The force there being too small to attempt any important campaign by itself, has acted mostly upon the defensive in epelling raids and breaking up guerrilla bands When Lee's army retreated after the battle of Gettysburg in July last, Brig.-Gen. Kelley concentrated all his available forces on the enemy's flank near Clear Spring, ready to co-operate in the proposed attack by Gen. Meade. He also rendered valuable services in the pursuit after Lee had effected his passage of the Potomac River. On the 10th of November, 1863, Gen. Kelley attacked Gen. Imboden's forces in Hardy County, Va., completely

The following is Gen. Wright's dispatch: HEADQUARTERS, CINCINNATI, Nov. 13, 1863. Mal.-Gen. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief: Gen. Kelley on the 10th inst. attacked Imboden's rebel camp, 18 miles south of Morefield, Hardy Co., Va., routed him completely, killing and wounding many; capturing his camp with 50 prisoners and a quantity of arms, and a large number of horses, cattle, hogs, wagons, etc. The enemy was entirely dispersed and fled to the mountains.

H. G. Weight. Major-General Commanding.

In December, 1863, Gen. Kelley ordered his cavalry, under command of Gen. Averell, to cut the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad at Salem, Va., and to destroy the stores accumulated there for the support of Gen. Longstreet's army, then besieging Knoxville, Tenn. This order was successfully executed. After the rebel forces had robbed and burned Chambersburg, Pa., they moved on Cumberland, Md. On the 1st of August, 1864, their forces attacked Gen. Kelley at that place at 4 p. m. The action continued until dark. The enemy were repulsed and retreated during the night to Old Town, where they crossed the Potomac. They halted two or three days at Romney, then attacked New Creek, and were as a drummer boy in Co. C, 81st Pa., on July again repulsed with great loss. They then retreated towards the Valley of Virginia. In the meantime Gen. Averell had reported to Gen. Kelley with his cavalry by order of Gen. Hunter, and was directed to pursue the retreating On the afternoon of June 2 Kelley moved on | f.e. He overtook them at Morefield, completely routing them and capturing many prisoners, artillery, arms, etc.

The following action was taken by the people completely taken by surprise and routed, some of Cumberland, expressing their gratitude to amount of stores, arms and ammunition, horses, Resolved by the citizens of Cumberland in town meet ing assembled, That we tender to Brig. Gen. Keiley | Later he was commissioned First Lieutenant | in Congress, through the press and by private so- to take the sections apart; the flanges had been and the brave officers and soldiers under his com- and then Captain, which position he held until to the House by Mr. Morrill, of Kansas, which mand our warmest thanks for the skill and courage mustered out with his regiment after the close places ex-prisoners of war upon the pension rolls lisplayed by the General and his officers and the prayery exhibited by the soldiers under their command in their successful resistance to the capture of their city by the rebel forces on Monday last. Resolved, That in the opinion of the meeting we are indebted to the brave men who risked their

lives in our defense and in defense of our town and

property for the aversion of a dreadful calamity

plar to that inflicted on the people of Chambers-

burg. In recognition of daring courage and gallant conduct of Gen. Kelley in resisting and defeating the enemy at Cumberland and New Creek and protecting those places from the rayages of that it could not participate in the review a brave and desperate foe, the President commissioned him Major-General by brevet. It will be observed that the General not only organized the first loyal regiment in the entire South, but that he fought and won the first

victory achieved by loyal arms on Southern get over the stone wall, the cheer of the blue soil. His war record shows an unbroken series of brilliant achievements. From the beginning to the end of the war, in all the battles he fought, he was never once defeated.

A Maimed Community. [Chicago Inter Ocean.]

The visitor to Bay City, Mich., or in fact to any of the cities that compose the hub of the Saginaw Valley, is forcibly struck with the large number of fingerless, handless and armless men and boys that are to be seen during an cruits. At Petersburg, March 5, 1865, while hour's walk on the busiest thoroughfares. Your | temporarily acting as Adjutant of the regicorrespondent's curiosity was so excited by this circumstance that he sought an explanation from an acquaintance, who suggested a visit to one of the sawmills on the river bank. The sawmill is the explanation for the absence of arms, hands and fingers.

PERFECTLY JUSTIFIABLE. Punishing a Man who Exaggerated the Heat. [Cincinnati Times-Star.] "It's a dispute that brought me here this

mornin', joodge." "Always the case," returned the court, Never knew it to fail I suppose it was the officer?"

of the 2d regiment, and so continued until 1874, "No. sir; it was on account av the threemometer," returned the first speaker, Patrick Kefiring party, which he still commands and boe, an assistant bricklayer-i. e., hodcarrier. which is considered one of the very best in the "What is a threemometer?" demanded the G.A.R. in the State. Upon the burial of Gen.

"Wan av thim jigmarigs that yez measure the weather wid," returned Mr. Kehoe. "Oh, yes. A thermometer you mean. "Yis, sor; a themometer."

"Thermometer." "Tummometer! You see we war warkin' on a two-story breck house, an' me an' the Ditch stonemason wor talkin' av the weather. Sez

"The vedder is ofer 150 decrees." "'Away wid you,' sez I. Not at all. I'll wager a mug uv beer that et's but wan hun-

"Well, we makes it up to go over to a saloon an' settle the dispute. "In we goes an' axes the Ditchman for a thre-

"' Vot is dem?' sez he. "'Oh, it's a thing yez can tell when it's hot or cowld,' sez L. "Sez he: 'No monkey bizness, Irisher: any tam fool can dell dot midout a masheen. Ven

"Well, we goes to a dhrug store, an' the threemometer registered nointey-sex degrays. "The Ditchman kecked, an' sez it was wrong; the works wuz busthed.

id's cold I varm myself, unt ven I am varm I

considering the probability of our joining him on the eternal march to-morrow. Nor could we forget "The nixt place wuz a sthable, an' the masheen there rejistered wan hundre'. the loved ones at home soundly sleeping after breathing a prayer for the soldier boy who is off to "'Now,' sez I, ' will yez buy the beer?' the war. Do we not remember too, how rejoiced "'No; dot masheen is grooked. Let's go by we were when the welcome "Hait" was ordered de odder blace on the gorner.' and we stretched our tired limbs on the muddy

"Wull, the threemometer down there wuz was an' was. Be the hokey, it stud wan hun-"Then I kicked. 'No,' sez I. 'Yez will kape on tell yez get me to wan of them things that

will register 200 degrays.' "' Den sed dem up,' says the Ditchman, "' May the divil flip away wid me aff I do,' sez I. Thin he begun to call me names, an' say that I wuz a chater an' a bunko man.""

selves of everything that may check their speed. An awful calm prevails. We begin to feel sick at the stomach. We always do when going in, and "Well?" inquired the court. "The Ditchman is in bed wid the foinest pair we are familiar with these sensations, and will soon feel better if perchance we are able to feel at ail. av black eyes that ever yez laid yer sight upon." "Mr. Kehoe, I find that you were provoked

by this friend of yours." 'Yez are right, begor." "And I am going to dismiss you." "What else cud yez do?" "Go home, and hereafter don't talk about

"Wull, I'll allow no Ditchman to say the

weather is wan hundre' and fifty degrays in the "Shade, sir." "Shid, sor."

thermometers with anybody."

Good Cause for Speed. [Estelline (Dak.) Bell.]

A boy about 10 years of age was rushing along the street of a Dakota town as fast as he could run, when he happened to meet his father. "Here, hold on!" cried the parent, grasping "L-l-eggo o' me, dad!" panted the half-ex-

hausted boy, "there's a bully dog fight down "Dog fight!" exclaimed the father, getting "Great Scott! what are you standing show me where it is!" and the boy dashed away.

Comrades:-Send for my new illustrated E. A. ARMSTRONG.

EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.

From the Register of Encampment No. 2, Union Action by the Veterans at the Buffalo Meeting.

were adopted: Resolved. That this association accepts as a measure of substantial though tardy justice to their com-rades the bill reported from the Invalid Pension

Resolved, That a committee of five, to be appointed by the President of this Convention, be au-thorized to investigate the present pension laws, with a view to their amendment in the interests of ail disabled ex-Union soldiers and sailors, and that uted greatly, in their obedience to discipline and their bravery, exhibited upon many a said committee be authorized to confer with the of history. This week the writer takes up as Pension Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic upon all questions requiring co-operation.

Resolved, That it is the duty of local and State ally known for many years and greatly admired organizations to report the names and post-office for his modesty in talking of his service and addresses of every ex-prisoner residing within their jurisdictions to the Secretary of the National Asso-ciation, to the end that our numbers may be ascerhis readiness to give assistance to the unfortunate among the old soldiers and sailors of the

Congress.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every ex-prisoner of war to connect himself at once with the nearest of his compages, and also, in Capt. Horatio B. Hackett was born in Lower Penn Neck, Salem Co., N. J., Jan. 8, 1844, and shortly thereafter his parents removed to Phillocal organization of his comrades, and also, in adelphia. After arriving at a suitable age he person or by letter, solicit the support of his Representative in Congress for House bill No. 8098 aforeattended public school until the call to arms in said, and to accept no further excuses or delays in Resolved, That the thanks of every comrade are

> spective stations. return their heartfelt thanks to the comrades, press and people of Buffalo for the warmth of their greeting, and the courtesy and hospitality of which they have been the recipients.
>
> Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, together with the proceedings of this Convention and the annual reports of its officers, be forwarded

to THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE at Washington, D. C., for publication. United States was adopted:

To the People of the United States:

The National Association of ex-Union Prisoners of War, in session at Buffalo, N. Y., challenge your recollection and accuse your gratitude in behalf of their late comrades and bretheren, the survivors of world-wept Andersonville, Salisbury and Libby. But it is not for the purpose of kinding anew the animosities of a civil war that we now recall the story of its martyrs and their wrongs. Too long have they been used as a stalking horse to conceal Andersonville and kept 100,000 Confederates out of the field, have been left to perish from diseases engendèred by starvation, exposure and neglect. Twenty-one years have elapsed since the last Southern prison hell disclosed its horrible secrets and its few skeleton survivors to the gaze of an stantly implored for justice, has as constantly refused to even consider any measure of relief for the victims of the only policy by which the Confederacy could have been conquered. The most pitiful tech-nicalities have been allowed to debar our comrades from the pension rolls, where they might have obtained some small recompense for their hardships and sufferings, and these heroes have been forced to seek the shelter of almshouses or the bitter repose of a pauper's grave.

the result of his heavy service, he again returned After the action at Ream's Station, Aug. 25, recognition, pecuniary recompense and justice that statement the fact is cited that in removing the 1864, he was promoted to Sergeant in his com-their services and sufferings so amply merit and deserve. We ask you to urge your Representatives made four Atlantic voyages it was found necessary licitation, the duty of passing the measure reported at rates corresponding with their present disabilities, and gives to each and every survivor \$2 per The splendid service of the 81st Pa. is drawn diem for each day of his captivity. This measure, fraught with all that is generous and just in the from the fact that it entered the field with a full complement of 10 companies of 101 men American character, is, in our opinion, but the simeach, and had lost in action so heavily as to be ple meed due to that heroic band of patriotic men who, preferring death before dishonor, remained faithful to the flag of freedom, resisting the blan-Dec. 13, 1862, 340 men. It came out of this fight dishments of Confederate recruiting officers on the with every line officer but two killed or one hand, and an almost certainty of death by wounded and the loss of every man upon the starvation on the other. It is true that money can color guard, with a total for duty in the never requite the horrors of their imprisonment, regiment of about 30 men-so small a number their loss of health, and reason in many cases the total lack of medical attention, hospital accommodations, food, shelter and clothing, to say nothing of opportunities for promotion and distinction for-feited by reason of the policy of non-exchange inupon assuming command of the Army of the Potomac. Many old soldiers can remember augurated by the Federal Government in clear violation of the rights of the soldier and humanity itself; but money will at least provide a home and the charging of Marye's Hights, the struggle to shelter for the old age and decrepitude of our comrades, in whose name we demand not alms, but simple justice at your hands.

coats as they pressed the enemy within their lines, the vell of the Johnnies as our men were The election of officers was as follows: Presforced back for want of support. Many and ident, Maj. John McElroy, Washington, D. C .; many a brave heart was forever silenced in V.-P., Dr. John T. Walton, Buffalo; Second V .-P., William D. Lucas, Des Moines; Chaplain, Shortly after the action at Ream's Station Charles Dickson, Connecticut; Treas., James the regiment received some 200 recruits, a por-A. Penfield, Boston; Historian, Frank E. Motion of which were assigned to Co. C. At this ran, Philadelphia; Executive Committee, F. A. time Comrade Hackett received his promotion Cleveland and Dr. G. C. Sommers, Chicago; J. from drummer-boy to Sergeant, and was specially assigned to organize and drill the re-It was decided to hold the next meeting at a gay parasol. Chicago, the third Wednesday, Thursday and Friday in August, 1887. ment, Comrade Hackett was especially commended for the service he then rendered by

It is a matter for regret that the report of the retiring President, Comrade J. H. Longnecker, was not handed us for publication. It is an exceedingly able document, giving in detail an account of the labors of the National officers during the past year, and their efforts to influence Congress to favorable action in behalf of ex-Union prisoners of war. The report of the Historian, Comrade Frank E. Moran, of Philadelphia, Pa., although necessarily incomplete, would well repay perusal, and should be spread before the comrades at an early day. The author was complimented by re election to his post, and it is to be hoped that another year's study of the subject will bear fruit in the shape of a volume for general circulation. All well-informed ex-prisoners believe that, instead of some 30,000, as shown by the incomplete records on file in the War Department, not less than 50,000, and perhaps 60,000, Union soldiers died in captivity or shortly after release. This is the view taken by Comrade Moran, and the

Comrade Hackett has been a member of the probabilities certainly sustain him. Union Veteran Legion almost since its organi-The new President was notified as follows of his election: WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23, 1886. of letter-carrier, day and night Inspector of

DEAR COMRADE: At the last meeting of the Naional Association of Ex-Union Prisoners of War, held at Buffalo, N. Y., August 18 and 19, you were elected President of that body for the ensuing year, and the undersigned were appointed a committee to apprise you of the fact, The position is one involving great labor, as well as opportunity for displaying certain qualities you women appear to do all the work. It is not unare believed to possess in behalf of your late comusual to see a girl and a dog interhed to a cart and rades, the survivors of Libby, Belle Isle, Danville, Salisbury, Andersonville, and Florence. No one is better aware than yourself of the claims that these comrades have upon the gratitude and bounty of the Nation, and it is to rescue these heroes from an old age of penury and want that our National the following as somewhat expressive of the and local organizations have been formed and

Your knowledge of the efforts already put forth in their behalf, together with your unflagging zeal for their interests, has led to your selection to the high office of President of the National Association; and this committee sincerely hopes that you will see your way clear to accept the same, and through the gloom, wondering where next we would meet the fee, now thinking sadiy of the have at heart.

Very respectfully, W. H. MATTINGLY. J. C. HAWLEY, L. A. LIPTLEFIELD. Maj. JOHN McElROY. Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

PRESIDENT MCELROY'S REPLY. Comrades Marringly, Hawley and Littlefield: accomplished horsewomen in Europe, never rode I am in receipt of your notification of my election much till comparatively late in life. Her Majesty as President of the National Prisoners of War Association, and am deeply sensible of the honor bestowed on me by my comrades, as well as of compliment contained in your words. The Presidency of our Association like that of the United States is a place to be neither sought nor declined. While I frankly confess my wish that you had chosen some one with more leisure and larger ability to serve the Association, I feel that it is my duty to do as I have urged others to in the pastthat is accept the place as a "detail for duty," do all that is possible to advance the objects of the Association. Yours, in F., C. and L., WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 23.

President McElroy has appointed Comrade W. H. Mattingly National Secretary.

Unreliable Adjustment. [Railway Station Agents' Journal.]

The universal custom among Agents and

Operators when their adjustment spring on the appearance as they stare at us in sleepy astonishment. At the second line they show fight long enough for those in the third line to make a hasty relay wears out is to substitute Indian rubber instead of making a requisition for a new one. preparation and give us a hol fire as we dash upon This, in many cases, is the prime cause of a number of night Operators having a "Respect-Then occurred a real hand-to-hand fight. The enemy stood inside their works and we outside. Guns were clubbed and bayonets drank blood. fully Referred" explanation to make for not answering calls as promptly as they should. A Yells and cheers, groans and curses, eyes blazing certain case that came under my observation with mutual defiance and bate, the waving of banwhile traveling through Texas is worthy of ners, the mingled roar of artillery and rush of bat-talions. Neither side would yield. If we jumped note. The instruments, six or eight in number. in the ditch to clamber up their works we were were all silent. The Operator knowing he had met by butts of guns and savege bayonet thrusts tested his wires, adjusted his instruments and that tumbled us bleeding back again. But we struggled on until the fight was over. found everything in working order, took it for granted he could take a nap and rely on his call Reader, many years have elapsed since the to arouse him. He overslept himself, and upon close of the conflict for the Union, Many examination found that the Indian rubber on the heads are being rapidly silvered, the results of relays had contracted to such an extent as to exposure, wounds and age. Probably in your silence the whole office. In this part of the immediate neighborhood is some one you can country it will be remembered that in the early readily assist to make his declining years, for part of the night it is very warm, consequently him and his loved ones, easier, in remembrance the excessive heat expands the Indian rubber of that service he rendered you and yours-beand gives the required adjustment. Near youd all price, and at the risk of all he had, morning the weather turns cool and contracts the Indian rubber and gives a stronger tension, thereby silencing the instruments and Ayer's Sarsaparilla is justly considered the causing trouble.- "FUMIGATOR," Rosenberg,

Expressing His Feelings.

[Harper's Magazine.] A man whose matrimonial life had been At the annual Convention of Ex-Prisoners of anything but happy in consequence of the War, held last week at Buffalo, the Committee | quarrelsome habits of his wife, who thus conon Resolutions submitted the following, which | trived to keep him constantly in hot water with the neighbors, was at last relieved of her company by death. As the widower's means were limited, the funeral was plain, but respectable enough to satisfy any reasonable relative. The brother of the deceased lady, however, was not Committee of the National House of Representatives, by Mr. Morrill, of Kansas, known as House a reasonable man; and on the return of the mourners to the house he ridiculed the funeral, said that it was mean, undemonstrative, and so quiet that all the neighbors must have considered it niggardly.

"Yes, it was rather quiet," responded the widower; "but what did you expect? Did you want me to show my submission to the decree of Providence in removing my late lamented spouse by closing the funeral with a display of fireworks? I did think of a cheerful display of some sort, but abandoned the idea because tained and our claims more effectively urged upon | feared the neighbors might talk about it, and say that I was giving too much expression to my feelings."

A Laconic Letter. [Harper's Magazine.]

"In the days of '49" a member of a party of miners strayed away from his companions and was destroyed by wild beasts. The friend upon due to the retiring officers of this body for their whom it devolved to "break the news gently' efficient administration of the duties of their reto the bereaved parents showed himself equal Resolved, That the members of this Convention | to the occasion by writing the following letter: Mister Smith Deer sur the Kiotes et yur sun's hed Yura John Jones, Clothes as Life Preservers.

The new material for unsinkable apparel has een further tested with success in London. This material is composed of threads of cork interwoven with cotton, silk or woolen-ma-The following address to the people of the chinery which slices the cork to the required thinness forming part of the invention. The garments which are made in this manner have

> possess remarkable buoyancy in water. SCIENTIFIC CHAT.

the same appearance as ordinary clothing, and

-Magnesium, which has more than once been abandoned as a source of light, appears likely to be employed again, a process having been discovered have they been used as a stalking horse to conceal the selfish designs of aspiring politicians, who have enriched themselves and their clients by legislation merly obtainable. At the works in Bremen where that made the rich richer and the poor poorer, the manufacture of magnesium is carried on prizes while the broken men who stood in the breach at are offered for the construction of the best magnesium lamps having elockwork movement. - Accounts are given in the German technical ournals of some interesting experiments which have been made, and it would appear with success, in the employment of paper in plano construction. The and its few skeleton survivors to the gaze of an indignant but sympathizing world, and it will scarcely be believed that Congress, though constantly implored for instantly insta such instruments. As described, the color is a creamy white; the tone is reported to be characterized by sweetness rather than loudness, the sound emitted, unlike the short broken note of the ordi ary piano, being soft, full and slightly continuous somewhat resembling that of the organ. This modfleation of tone, which must be considered an attractive feature, is attributed to the evenness of texture of the compressed paper.

— One of the most adhesive and durable of ce-

of War, charged with the duty of representing these unfortunate men before the country, therefore appeal from Congress to the country, thereso perfect and sound that the iron will break before fore appeal from Congress to the people for that | the cement will part. As an illustration of this pasted with a cement of east-iron drillings and filings, mixed with sulphur and sal-ammonia moistened with water; then the nuts, three on each flange, were set up on the bolts, and the union was completed. The four voyages occupied nearly a year, and on the separation of the parts being at-tempted even the cold-chisel failed to make a di-vision between the solid castings and the cements -It is said that the great glacier of Alaska is

that intervened. moving at the rate of a quarter of a mile per annum toward the sea. The front presents a wall of ice some 500 feet in thickness, its breadth varies from 3 to 10 miles, and it is about 150 miles long. Almost every quarter of an hour hundreds of tons of ice in large blocks fall into the sen, which they agitate in the most violent manner, the waves being such as to toss about the largest vessels that approach the glacier as if they were small boats. The ice is extremely pure and dazzling to the eye, and has tints of the lightest blue as well as of the deepest indigo The top is very rough and broken, forming small hills and even chains of mountains in miniature,

FOR THE LADIES. - The ladies at Newport are boycotting the decollette dress. - It is said that of the 657 members elected to the new English Parliament 337 are openly in favor of oman suffrage. - The early origin of the habit of forming good esolutions is shown in the fact that every time

-Some of the prettiest hathing suits seen on the beach at Long Branch are never wet. Their own-F. Scholl, Indianapolis; O. D. Noble, Chicago, ers simply don them to parade on the sand under Inmarried women are so scarce in Montana that in some parts of the Territory it is said a commission of from \$10 to \$20 is freely offered for a good article in wives. - Red hair of a new and extraordinary shade is

Eve changed her dress she turned over a new leaf.

the latest whim of Parisian belles. It is not the old-fashioned auburn hair, but a peculiarly briliant shade which is obtained by applying a decoeion of senna leaves. - John Brown, Queen Victoria's body-guard, as he was called, made a maid of honor very angry once by saying: "Hoot toot, you are just the woman I have been hunting for. Her Majesty commands that you present appearance." The

her "a woman," and she went to the Queen and complained of John's rudeness. Victoria very coolly replied by asking her, if she was not woman, pray what was she? -A young citizen of Guelph, Canada, going home the other night, was asked by a woman to aid her in getting her husband into the house, The young man complied. He seized the inebriate. who was lying by the fence, and after much hard work got him into the house and on a couch. The tearful woman thanked him warmly, lighted a amp and screamed. The drunken man was not her husband. He came home quite sober a few

minutes later. PERSONS AND THINGS. - Miss Phoebe Hall is attracting attention in Balimore as an evangelist. She was formerly a pros-serous milliner, but having been converted decided that there was something better than dealing in furbelows, and so decided that her duty was to

preach the Gospel, and she is doing it in an acceptable manner. -Henry Watterson writes that the traveler in Switzerland is struck at once with the beauty of the country and the ugliness of the women usual to see a girl and a dog hitched to a cart and trotting along together like a pair of ponies. The men, great strapping fellows, idle and inzy, load about the brasseries. Their wives, daughters and sisters till the fields and supply the markets. - It is a matter of gossip that Mrs. Victoria Morsini-Schilling is growing very tired of singing at the Casino to make a living for herself and her coachman husband, and that an offer from the old man to take her abroad if she will give up her spouse and leave him for good is more tempting ow than it was when love was younger. If Vie toria can't make a man of Schilling she evidently made a very bad mistake in her choice. - A Wall street operator informs a reporter that

there are no female brokers, and very few specuating women. The only way women figure in Wall street is as employes. Armies of them work as cierks and type-writers. They are said to have a good effect on business, because men behave bet-

ter when they are around.

—Young women who fancy that horseback riding must be learned in childhood are reminded that the Empress of Austria, who is one of the most in every house. Mrs. c. B. Little, Rox 83, Chicago, III.

Mention The National Tribune. is said to be able to ride standing on a bareback horse with the ease and grace of a professional.

— Even in Massachusetts, where there are 69,660 nore women than men, great difficulty is experienced in securing maid-servants and washer-women. It is claimed that the girls are spoiled for housework by dabbling in literature.

MIDSUMMER LIES.

- A fine fish story comes from the Sucker State. It is that a Geneseo man fleating down the Ellinois went to sleep, leaving a stout fishine dangling in the water. When he awoke his boat was 15 miles further up stream than when he went to sleep. A monster catrish had swallowed the buit and towed the boat up the river. - Mrs. Schweickhardt, said to be an aged and

truthful resident of Harrisonville, Mo., has a hen that up to the 4th of last July refused to lay. The old lady, knowing that some hens are whomsteal, made this one a nice new nest apart from the others and called the fowl up to it. It seemed to suit her; for according to Mrs. Schweickhardt's asserion, she at once deposited six eggs, most of them as large as quails' eggs, got off the nest and eackled, returned and laid six more, got off again, and then laid another half dozen. Then the hen stopped laying, and has done no business since.

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